MISSION WORK.

THE VERMONT BRANCH OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

Concluded with Thursday's Sessions-Addresses by Prominent Visitors-The Members of the Auxiliary Inspect the Diocesan Schools - The Evening Session.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions was concluded Thursday after interesting and profitable sessions. The attendance at the meeting was good and the interest manifested and the reports made from the various dis-

trict were most encouraging. An adjourned business meeting of the auxiliary was held in the chapel Thursday at 9:30 a. m., at which the following distribution of funds was made: To each of the visiting clergymen present, Archdescon Kirkby, Rev. Dr. Langford, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and Rev. Mr. Carpenter, \$25 was given; to Mr. Chapmau's mission i Alaska, \$100; to the four Southsrn counties n the diocese, \$100; to each of the fillowing missionary clergy or station, Rev. Mr. Lee, Rev. Gemont Graves, Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Spring field Proceorsville, Richford, \$25; to Mrs. Schereschervskye mission in Wuchang, Chine, \$50; Miss Emery's contingent fund \$10; to colored student, \$70.

Two societies were admitted to the auxiliary one from Grace church. West Rutland, one irom White River Junction.

Alter the adjournment of the meeting the litany was read, and then a public meeting was held.

The first paper presented was that preern counties in the diocese, \$100; to each

The first paper presented was that pre-pared by Mrs. Clement of Rutland and read by Mrs. Birmingham giving inter-esting statistics of the various churches in the south part of the State and show-ing the progress of church and mission

A report prepared by Mrs. Watson of St. Albans on the work in the St. Albans district, giving interesting historical reminiscences, was read by Mrs. Farrar. The writer quoted from letters written by Bishop Hopkins showing the condition of the work under his administration, and incidentally the injurious effects of frequent changes of rectors. On the whole the meston work in the district was shown

to be in a healthy condition, but suggestions were made by which the efficacy of the labor might be increased.

Rev. George Batley of St. Johnsbury gave an interesting review of reports by the ladies of various meetings held during the year. There are some complaints ing the year. There are some complaints of small attendance at meetings held to January and February, which would indicate that more propilious dates might

dicase that more propitious dates might be chosen. The speaker then referred in detail to the district meetings at St. Albans, Arlungton and Rutland.

Archdeacon Kirkby spoke of the work among the choiced people. It was not his province to discuss whether it was for the nation's gain to give the slave the right of suffrage, but he wondered that they did not do greater harm than they did when set free. He compared them to a lot of boys just out of school. We owe them a debt. We brought them here certainly against their own will, and we should spare no sacrifice to enable them to enjoy the s me blessings that we do.

enjoy the some blessings that we do.

He thought it was a mistake to condemn
the southern whites because they did not associate with the blacks, because the blacks themselves do not desire if. He thought there should be colored churches but they should have an educated minis-

Rev. Dr. Langford spoke of Gen. Sher-Rev. Dr. Largford spoke of Gen. Sherman's article on the colored people in the October number of the North American Review. He then spoke of the spirit of mission work. The Saviour has given us an example to be tollowed in a spirit of compassion, which is the key to all effectual work for the souls of mer.

In he af ernoon at 2.30 the visitors were driven to Rock Point, where a pleasant time was surveyed in the inspection of the

members of the Sunday school, who took their scats in the front portion of the auditorium. Archdeacon Kirkby then gave ability of the Hon. O. P. Chandler. their seats in the front portion of the auditorium. Archdeacon Kirkby then gave an entertaining address, first asking all present to consider themselves as merely shild en of a larger growth. He kept the children deeply interested by constantly asking them questions about the various subjects of which he treated. He began by tening them about the crystal palace of londen and showing that they must have by terring them about the crystal palace of London and showing that they must have aggine in order to reach it, and impressing upon them that they needed a guide to heaven just as much, Christ being the mily one who could serve them. The Esquimesux, among whom he had passed many years, were then, described, especially the lives of the children, and the different relations between them and their parents. Mr. Kirkby told many amusing and also touching aneedeles in his inimit and also touching anecdotes in his inimit way, showing that he thoroughly understands how to please the children as

well as older people.

Rev. Dr. Langford, the general secre Rev. Dt. Langford, the general secre-ing of the board of foreign and domestic missions, the addressed a few words to the children of the Sunday school, com-plimenting them upon the generous man-neri, when they had contributed to the poor children of lands which have never heard of Jans. He told them that if they accustomed themselves to giving freely in their youth, they would be giad to give when they not grown to be men and wonen. Dr. Langford thanked the laddes of the society for what they had done for their isitors, saying that all would re-men her it as one of the pleasantest ex-

perhaces of their lives. THE WORK OF FIENDS

Explosion of an Infernal Machine with Fatal Results.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.-An organization known as the Industrial Liberators or the National Order of Videttes has been exposed by a Winfield, Kansas, newspaper, and the names of prominent citizens were

and the names of prominent citizens were compiled with the secret order.

Yesterday H. M. Upham, agent for the Pacific Express company at Coffeyville, received a package addressed to a party in Worlden market "Gluss, handle with care." Upham took the package home for safe keeping, and last night it exploded texture out one side of the building. ed, tearing out one side of the building fate y injuring Mrs. Upham and badiy injuring her daughter. Some startling developments are looked for.

Aunihilating a Mulliform Disease.

Mia-maric, or malarial, disease has many torus. Physicians have, for the sake of con venience and for the purpose of indicating its mest strongly marked forms, subdivided it into intermittent and billious remittent fever, dumb ague and ague cake. But it presents at munite variety of symptoms in different indi viduals. By these symptoms what they will, It is moreover, an excellent appet ser and tonic pervine.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRI CULTURAL COLLEGE.

Ought Not the State to Care for its Child We make some further extracts from Senator Morrill's recent address to members of the Legislature, and append there to a full report of the remarks of Judge Powers, of which only a brief abstract has been hitherto given to the public.

WHAT OTHER STATES ARE DOING

Mr. Morrill said

Mr. Morrill said:

I give a few examples to show how wonderfully the United States land grant colleges have been built up, and how solidly they are supported in other States.

The college in Indiana, besides the land fund, has received from State appropriations \$250,150, from the county where the college was located, \$50,000, from a single individual \$100,000, and from other benefactions \$50,000.

factions \$50,000.

That of Illinois has received from the State \$409,500, and benefactions to the amount of \$50,000, 400.

That of Ohio has received from the State

\$205,543, from the county where the col-lege was located \$300,000, and \$28,000 from other benefactions. Louisiana and Virginja each appropriate

\$10,000 annually, and Maryland and Neva-da \$6000 annually, for their colleges re-Kentucky levies an annual tax yielding about \$16,000 for the support of her col-lege, which has received \$104,082 in bene-

Mississippi, for her two colleges appro-priated \$55,000 in 1881, and two years later \$130,000.

Kansas obtained \$8 per acre for its land scrip, instead of the fraction of a dollar obtained by Eastern States, and her col-lege has received from the State and from benefactions \$277.862

Pennsylvania has recently made liberal appropriations, for buildings related to agriculture \$50,000, for drill hall and gym-

factions amount to \$32,440.

These facts represent the general judgment of the States as to the value and importance of these institutions. No more exalted forum exists competent to render a just decision on the merits of the land grant colleges, and that decision has been most emphatically favorable.

grant colleges, and that decision has been most emphatically favorable.

The fact that in several instances land grant colleges have been joined with colleges or universities already established has occasionally been criticised, as though States had lent their aid to decorate one institution at the expense or injury of others, or to the disadvantage of the college thus provided for. On examination this idea will be found to be entirely baseless. For example, kinde Island sold its land scrip for \$50,000, and gave that sum to its Brown university on condition that it should provide a college or department, the leading object whereof should be to "teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes," and should also allow the students entering the university free, by virtue of this fund to pursue any of the regular seleutific or classical courses and receive the regular degrees in graduation. Thus, instead of a large favor to the Brown university, the Rhode Island land grant obtained a favor of Iar greater magnitude, or an equal partnership in all the applian ces and resources of a vigorous existing institution, and vastly increased its power and efficiency. In no other way could the national bounty have been made to produce equal benefit.

A WISE DISPOSITION OF THE FUND.

whatever eise might be done under the national law of 1862, scientific and classical studies, as already stated, were not to be excluded, and were, therefore, to be preserved, and this is set fortout the very \$800 of other people's money. By acceptanting point, but the national bounty act brought to the front "branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts"—learning in the broad fields of versity both real and personal, at its will and personal, at its will appear to the preserve and to the contribution of \$8000 not obtained from the pockets of its taxpsyets, but \$800 of other people's money. By accompanying the property of the University both real and personal, at its will and personal, at its will appear to the property of the University both real and personal, at its will appear to the property of the University both real and personal, at its will appear to the property of the supplier of the State, by dollars, and on the part of the state, by dollars, and on the part of the state, by dollars, and on the part of the state, by dollars, and on the part of the state, by dollars, and dollars, and on the part of the state, by dol

and no one begrudges them a high reward. They are prolific in ideal conceptions and "thin partitions" divided them from the rank of artists. Farms that long retain their fertility and value are found to be controlled by knowing men and of very real bractical science.

* None of these colleges, however, will make special pursuits of life compulsory. There is no assumed heredity in the vocation of the farmer, and his son has all the world before him where to choose his calling as much as the son of

son has all the world before him where to choose his calling as much as the son of the minister or the lawyer. It does not follow that whoever goes to an agriculal college mus be a farmer, any more than that "whoever drives fat oxen must him self be fat." All who wish to be equipped for agriculare, or for some mechanic art. will naturally devote more time to the related fundamental sciences. Those proposing to follow a professional life will be more industrious and thorough in the direction of ancient as well as of modern classical lore. But it will do the latter no harm to observe something of the wide extent of that instruction which must guide and lead the Instruction which must guide and lead the industrial forces of a great nation, and it will do the former good to witness the persistent appreciation accorded to literreasistent appreciation accorded to lifer-ary culture. In the aggregate all may ob-tain a liberal and generous education, and will be nobler men from naving been asso-ciated together. If there is any friction, it will have served to polish both. We shall make further extracts from Mr. Morrill's address in another issue.

BEMARKS OF JUDGE POWERS. Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the

General Assembly I am not vain enough nor arrogant am not vain enough nor arrogant enough, to assume to supplement the exhau-tive discussion of the proposal for State and to the University of Vermont and State Agricultural college, to which you have just listened. I am here for no such purpose. I come rather as one of your humble constituents to implore you to take here our outre educations. appropriations, for buildings related to agriculture \$50,000, for drill hall and gymnasium \$20,000, and for current expenses of two years \$165,000. To colorado, keeping her land for a higher price. has appropriated for its colleges \$141,080, and levies an annual tax for its support of one fifth of a mill on all taxable property of the State.

Maine has made State appropriations to her college amounting to \$247,218, and it has received in benefactions \$100,000.

New Hampshire has made State appropriations amounting to \$247,218, and it has received \$63,400 in benefactions.

Massachusetts appropriated \$141,575 to increase the land fund of her agricultural college, and \$368,000 for buildings, including \$27,000 for farm, and regularly appropriates since 182 for the suppose of the citizens of the page of the property and happiness of the citizens of the page of th increase the land fund of her agricultural college, and \$365,000 for buildings, including \$27,000 for farm, and regularly appropriates since 1883 for its annual support \$10,000. The town of Amhers also gave to the college \$75,000, and individual benefactions amount to \$32,440.

gave benebenejudgin each county and a university for the State at large." This was the system then established, this the system existing to day without material change.

This system as an entirety contemplated the education of our people from the time the boy learned his A B Cs, till the man received his diplome. As part of it the University was chartered in 1791, the year Vermont took her place in the sisterhood of States. Thus the University was the natural child of the State born in lawful wedlock near 100 years ago. For nearly three quarters of a century she struggled wedlock near 100 years ago. For nearly three quarters of a century she struggled along in the face of adverse fortune, sustained mainly by the unflicthing courage of the disinterested men who had its destiny in charge. The State donated lots of wild land in various towns and individuals made similar grants to some extent. But these lands were mainly in tent. But these lands were mainly un-productive, yielding but little, and that ittle a very uncertain income. Neverthe-less the institution resolutely went forward doing the best work possible with the limited means available. It was ever the home of sound philosophy and always the abade of ripe scholarship.

In 1862 Congress passed the Land Grant College bill by which the State received a fund vielding a veryly income of about

fund yielding a yearly income of about \$800. This grant was the result mainly of the persistent efforts and the far-sighted statesmanship of our own distinguished senator, for which our people will now and evermore gratefully honor and heartist thank alm.

driven to Bock Point, where a pleasant time was enjoyed in the inspection of the diocesan schools.

THE EVENING SESSION

The evening session of the Woman's Auxiliary mission was devoted to the young people. The choir boys marched always believed to be the point of the State Agricultural College, which I have proceed to the plan of organizing a new institution which should absorb Norwich university. Middlebury college, the University of Ver mont and an Agricultural college. The plan was loaded down so heavy, it fell to places by its own weight.

This subject having been agitated in New Hampshire, an able committee was appointed by the governor and council to to two was a poor as to do it nonor. It was a tramp in search of food and lodg-

appointed by the governor and council to consider the whole matter, and unanimously reported June 1, 1886, that a removal of their agricultural college from the handward of their agricultural college from the benefit of the institution, but rather to its serious injury."

The Vermont University, so far, has furnished and kept in repair all buildings, together with a chemical labora ory, if brary, etc., etc. It has also turnished a corps of professors and instructors—without which nothing worthy of the name of a college could have been started—largely in excess of the uncome derived from the national bounds of the purpose, and will been started—largely in excess of the uncome derived from the national bounds. A college which includes the practical and applied sciences, as a prominent part of its instruction, reality requires a larger number of professors than colleges of any

its instruction, really requires a larger number of professors than colleges of any other description, and no land grant in stitution, even in a moderate way, could pretend to offer the liberal instruction contemplated, with a similar number. The Vermont University and State Agricultural College now has, including the president, 10 professors, 1 assistant professor and 2 instructors—some of them naving double duties. This, it is true, is in excess of present available funds, and yet more professorships properly endowed are a desideratum to be devoutly hoped for.

Whatever else might be done under the national law of 1862, scientific and classibrought to the front "branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic to arts"—learning in the broad fields of the practical science, and none are broader than those related to agriculture. The useful was to have greater prominence in the eyes of students, as it will have in all their after life, and not stand unequal and shame-faced even in the presence of an cient literature. Military factics were also to be included, not merely as a healthful physical exercise, but as a valuable incidental acquirement for all young men, with patriotic blood in their velus, and upon whom our country must rely as ever ready to stand among its future guardians and defenders.

The fundamental idea wis to offer an opportunity in every State for a liberal and larger education to larger numbers, in the fundatrial pursuits and professions, but to those much needing higher instruction for the world's business, for the industrial pursuits and professions of life.

It is, however, as indispensible to the highest skill and success of the farmer and mechanic to have an intellectual store of the success of lawyers, divines, doctors, engineers, aronitects and statesmen, upon which to build their future special teems call uniture and to lovest all their facult.

which to build their future special teem cal entities and to invest all their facult called the special teem called the special their facult called the special their facult called their facult called the special their facult called their

of the State in 1865, fortified by this en-tire consensus of expectation on the part of everybody in interest, created a legal and moral obligation to give its own col-lege that measure of material support which was implicitly promised and just liably expected. flably expected

thably expected.

It may be that some excuse for delay can be found in the condition of affairs in 1805 and the few succeeding years. The recoil of the illusive prosperity of the war period was beginning to show itself. Prices were beginning to seek their normal level. Paralysis was beginning to creep over our industries. Taxation was mounting to a portentous height. But now all this is changed. Our fluancial and our industrial condition both bespeak your favoring ear to this proposal and without detaining you further at this late hour, I venture to induige the hope that I shall live long enough to hear the sous and daughters of Vermont proudly boast, that Vermont is not only the best State to be born in, but the best also to be educated in. educated in

has been made to collect relics of the late war, and a number of photographs of Vermont officers in the war of the rebellion have been obtained, and placed in the mute, to the relicion to th lion have been obtained and placed in the state-house at Montpelier. This matter will be vigorously pushed, and it is suggested that a cabinet be placed in the capitol for the better preservation of these Variable ic.,cs. General Peck h s can

every town in the State to learn the number of veterans dependent on the town for support. Replies from 183 towns show 117 without destitute persons of this class. In the other 66 there were 31 families with 79 individuals depending on the town; 22 soldiers' orphans were supported, while eight veteraus were in poor houses and three in insane asylums. Col. K-tey of Brattleboro urnishes the reports of the State musters in 1887 and reports of the State musters in ISS, and ISSS, which show a large attendance, good discipline and a fine appearance. Col. Fuller of Brattleboro reports the appearance ance of his battery at two musters. The fine condition of the attery is largely due to Col. Fuller, who has given his own time and money to making it one of the best and money to making it one of the best in the country. Brig. Gen. Greenleaf sums up the two years, paying particular attention to the discipline of the troop-. which he considers commendable.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Gen. Peck repeats the suggestions contained in his former report regarding changes that are demanded in the inter est of greater efficiency in the National Guard. He says :

Guard. He says:

1. Provision should be made for increasing the force to two-eight company regiments and the completion of the brigade organization. This can be done with but little if any additional expense, as by recent action of C ngress the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia has been doubled, and the indications are that it will be still further increased. To each congressional district a regiment should be assigned and each district sub-divided into company precincts and a careful enrollment made of all persons liable to perform military duty.

Superintendent.

The directors of the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction commend the officers of the institution for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction for high crimes and long terms, which in its construction was not designed to accommodate. This class are not as secure as at the State prison and no better cared for, and the State receives more for their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction of the fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction of the fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of Correction of their fidelity, and suggest that convicts are sentenced to the House of C

form military duty.

2. Organize a half company (consisting stitution, and vastly increased its power and efficiency. In no other way could the national bounty have been made to produce equal benefit.

In he af ernoon at 2.30 the visitors were already to the filter of the source of the national bounty have been made to produce equal benefit.

The evening session of the Woman's Auxiliary mission was devoted to the young people. The choir boys marched into the church singing, followed by the members of the Sunday school, who took

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would be in a serviceable condition.

3. A permanent ground for holding the annual encampments should be selected. at some central point and fitted up for the onvenience of the troops. An experience 20 years has demonstrated that it is possible to find in but few places a ground of sufficient size, that is in every way adapt-ed to the requirements of a military en-campment. Such grounds would be found

compment. Such grounds would be found of great value in case of troops being called into service as a depot for the organization and drilling of recruits.

4. Rifle practice is a subject of the greatest importance in the instruction of the National Guard, and provision should be made at once for made at once for a systematic and thorough course of such instruction. The troops being now armed with a modern and effective arm, it is most essential that they be taught how to use it to the best advantage. There should be an inspector of rifle practice with the rank of colonel on the general staff, and an assistant inspector on the brigode staff with the rank of major. These officers should be appointed for their neculiar fitness for the position, and during the Winter months. position, and during the winter months should visit each company for the purpose of instruction. The permanent camp ground should also be selected with a view outs adaptability to the establishment of ranges up to 1,000 yar 1s.

FOUND DEAD IN BEU.

A Plattsburgh Merchant's Sudden and

Lonely Death.

George B. Morehouse, a merchant of Plattsburgh, aged about 55, has lived alone in the building where his store was located, and Friday afternoon he was found dead in his store. When customers called in the morning they found the door locked, and while this circumstance was regarded as somewhat remarkable, nothing was done. Later in the day the case was in vestigated and, as the front door was still locked, the searchers entered by the rear door and found him lying on the bed, dead. He had complained the night previous of Lonely Death. as somewhat remarkable, nothing was done. Later in the day the case was in vestigated and, as the front door was still locked, the searchers entered by the rear door and found him lying on the bed, dead. He had complained the night previous of a heavy pain in his breast and of attacks of dizziness. His death is thought to bave been the result of neuralgia of the heart. He was a widower and leaves a daughter and a son. daughter and a son.

Criminals Sentenced at Montpeller.

MONTPELIER, Oct 20 .- In the Washington County Court Judge Tyler has sentenced Joel Rich, under the "blauket act," to 18 months hard labor in State prison; Michael Smith, larc ny, three years hard labor; Frank O. Randall, forgery, three years in State prison.

A Ticket by the New York Secialists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.-To-day the socialistic later party nominated a full State and local ticket as follows: For governor Edward J. Hall of New York; heutenant g verner, Caratian Patturn of Book-lin; as cate judge of the Court of Au-bents, Dr. Frankieran; mayor, Alexander

br. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when cv-

buildings to be found in the country, and placed on its shelves one of the most complete collections of philological learning to be found in the known world.

Now by the charter of 1865 the State of Vermont practically takes one-half of the \$100,000 gift of John P. Howard—one-half of the \$20,000 gift of John P. Pomerov and one-half of the \$20,000 gift of John N. Pomerov and one-half of the \$20,000 gift of John N. Pomerov and one-half of the \$20,000 gift of John N. Pomerov the biennial period ending July 31, 1888, it being for the 51st and 52nd years of the operation of the institution, for the first time in the record of their service first time in the record of the service provision to be made for the insane of the State. For upwards of half a century the institution at Brattleboro has been made to serve the wants of the State, and in so doing its trustees have ever been mindful of their obligations to the fullest required and implied extent. The capacity of the asylum is fully as great as in their judgment it is wise to make it, with regard to \$1000 For loss of both eyes. many years past it has been filled to its rowding have been so great that the con tinuance of this state of affairs is likely to bring along with it more or less detriment to the good results naturally expected. There is a limit to the number which in deference to the welfare of such a household cannot be exceeded. That limit must be determined by those in whose hands is vested the management; and any number in excess of 400 patients to some extent interferes with the comfort of the THE VERMONT MILITIA.

Report of the Adjutant General-Various Changes Recommended.

In his bicunial report of the State militia Adjutant General T. S. Peck shows considerable progress and a thriving condition of affairs generally. Special effort has been made to collect relics of the late.

ane. The wind and the first of 25022 men and 2906 women. The re-tes during the same period number and deaths 1577. Superintendent 1 Superintendent Draper reports that the majority of the cases are hereditary.

hereditary.

The supervisors of the insane in their report also allied to the crowded condition of the asylum and strongly layor the removal of the convict and criminal insane to an institution expressly provided for that class of persons. The supervisors notice that since the State has assumed the payment of the expense of supporting the insane poor while in the asylum, there has been a disposition on the part of many of the towns to place their harmless and demented insane in the asylum, and thus save the town the expense of supporting them in their poorhouses or in private families. Had it not been for the law which makes it the duty of the supervisors to discharge such persons, and the published statement that they would be discharged the board thinks that the asylum would have been entirely over-run with this class of patients. The sup-ervisors have once in each year visited Dr. Clarke's Lake View Retreat, and in their report they pay a well deserved tribute to the value of the institution. The State has paid \$68,055 annually for the support of the patients in the asylum.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Blennial Report of the Directors and the Superintendent.

two years from all sources \$34,061.55 and

commitments, and some for several times I have good reason for believing that el forts to make them better are not entirely lost. Those who have been there sever-times are made up largely of the claknown as "professional tramps" and those who are "tramps" to the extent that they work during the busy season, spending by intemperate havits as they earn, and shave nothing left for the dull season, and those whose appetites for strong drink, and the facilities afforded them, especially in the larger towns of the State for indulging their appetites and passions; and induspress leading them to induspence are influences leading them to induigence are stronger than any purpose we are able to induce them to form during their short confluence. In my judgment a very important thing for this class to learn is the value of time, and this they are taught here by being obliged to work 10 hours per day, when able; and are also encouraged to spend their evenings and mornings in reading and study, or doing some kind of work, the result of which will be useful or profitable to themselves. It is my aim that they shall have personal examples from myself and the keepers of temperance and good morals, and that temperance and good morals, and that good advice snall be given as opportunity offers. I have good reason for believing that a goodly number who have been here are living goodl and reputable lives, and that some of the tramp class, by becom ing accustomed to work while here, have have put away shiftless habits after leav-ing, and become industrious citizens. There are notable instances of reformation ven among those who have served more

From Philadelphia Pa.—I am selling more of Dr. Ruil's Lough Syrup than all other cough remedies combined and the remain is still increasing.

B. J. C. Tonolloy, Druggists.
257 S. Second St.

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king that treason" lears to touch him. But them natism is no resoccter of persons, and Royal-ty would do well to patronize Salvation Oil, the great pain care.

Bucklen's Arnica Saive

THE REST SALVE in the world for Cuta-druison, Sares, Ulbers, Salt Rhoum, Pover scree, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilbians forms and all Skin Eruptions, and positively ness Phisor no pay required. It is guaranted to give perfect satisfaction, or more clouded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mas. Wisslow's So thing Symp sho always be used for children tectners, somes the child, stathes the glims, singly part, cures wind colle, and is the best reme to diarrhess. Twenty-five cents

Insurance.

1888.

THE Fidelity and Casualty PAY

\$1000 in event of death. \$1000 For loss of both hands. \$1000 For loss of both feet. the individual welfare of its inmates. For \$1000 For loss of hand and foot many years past it has been filled to its fullest capacity; and for the two years past the inconveniences incident to overdisabling injury for each \$1000 insurance.

RATES AS LOW OR LOWER than any other company. REPRESENTED BY

HICKOK & BAILEY



Sanking and Financial. THE

Burlington Trust Co., CAPITAL PAID UP.

GUARANTEED 4 What Rate of Interest do your Savings now

Yield ? This company will allow you interest at the rate of four per cent per annual, payable semi-annually and credited February is and August 1st. All taxes on deposits on fer \$1500 are paid by the company. Stockholders' liability same as in National banks. Laterest bearing certificates payable on demand issued on fa-

GUARANTEED 400

TO INVESTORS

This company has made arrangements whereby it can furnish high rate securities to those desiring in m. Partles having funds seeking investment wil find it to their interest to examine the accurates we offer before investing elsewhere.

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WILLIAM WELLS, President,
B. B. SMALLEY, Vice-President,
H. L. WARD, Treasurer.

Investors Security Company of Burlington, Vt., MERCHANTS BANK CHAMBERS. Prendent. Treasurer.

Dealers in investment securities Negotiators of loans on real estate. his company will accept trusts, assume the collection of tocome, and manage, in whole or in part, the estates of women, minor children and persons tem porarily absent.



CAUSE CONSUMPTION

OF

Is now admitted by the medical authorities to be a deficiency or undue waste of Oxydinable Phosphorus normally existing in the human ecolomy. The remedy onesets in the administration of a preparation of Phisphorus being at once assimalable and oxydizable. When HENTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES is the only preparation of Phosphorus which combine these characteristics in the ruplest degree for Consumption, Bronchitts, Coughs, Night Sweats and Servous Diseases it is under the characteristics of the Consumption of the Scholard Coughs, Night Sweats and Servous Diseases it is under the Consumption of the Consumer of the Physicians, Sold by Druggists, Siperiodical Seriodical Consumption of the Seriod

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